

A NEW SPECIES OF OXYLOBUS (ASTERACEAE, EUPATORIEAE)
FROM PUEBLA, MEXICO.

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I have puzzled for several years over the holotype of the species described below. It was not known to Turner and Kerr (1985) at the time of their revisionary study of the genus. The recent discovery of another, previously unexamined collection from the same general region, has confirmed my original surmise that it might represent an undescribed taxon. In the above-mentioned treatment it will key to, or near, *O. oaxacanus* Blake but differs from that species in a number of characters, as noted below.

OXYLOBUS PREECEI B. Turner, sp. nov. Fig. 1.

O. oaxacano Blake similis sed habitu repenti fruticoso, foliis glandulosis anguste oblanceolatis 5-7 dentatis prope apicem, et capitulis majoribus flosculis majoribus numerosioribus differt.

Perennial suffruticose herbs or shrublets with prostrate stems 20-30 cm high. Stems slender, strigilopuberulent, prostrate and rooting at the nodes. Leaves opposite, numerous and mostly longer than the internodes, 10-18 mm long, 3-5 mm wide; petioles 0-1 mm long; blades oblanceolate, glabrous or nearly so, weakly 3-nervate from below, gradually tapering upon the petioles, the margins incurved and 3-7 dentate just below the apices. Heads 3-12 in a terminal, subfasciculate or corymbose, capitulescence, these borne on a primary peduncle mostly 3-5 cm long, the ultimate peduncles densely glandular-pubescent, mostly 5-15 mm long. Involucres narrowly turbinate, 4-6 mm high, 2-seriate, the bracts subequal, linear-lanceolate, glandular-pubescent. Disk florets 10-30, the corollas white, ca 4 mm long, the throat as long as the abruptly ampliate tube. Achenes fusiform, 2.0-2.5 mm long, sparsely hispidulous, the pappus a short ciliate crown ca 0.4 mm high.

TYPE: MEXICO. PUEBLO: Mpio. Coxcatlan, al W de Tepeloyo, 22 km de Coxcatlan. "Brecha a Tepetzitintla. Veg. encinar con elementos de bosque mesofilo. Suelo amarillo arcilloso.", ca 2560 m., 15 Apr 1985, P. Tenorio L. 8804 (with J. Grimes) (holotype TEX; isotype MEXU).

Additional specimen examined: PUEBLO: above Coxcatlan between Apala and the top of Cerro Chichiltepec, oak-pine forest, 2000-2500 m, 17 Jul 1961, C.E. Smith et al. 3848 (MEXU).

The species is seemingly closely related to *O. oaxacanus* but differs in a number of features including habit, capitulescence borne on an extended primary peduncle, leaves oblanceolate and markedly dentate apically, the involucres smaller, etc. It also resembles *O. arbutifolius*, sharing several features with it including habit, vestiture and leaf size. Indeed, since it combines features of both *O. arbutifolius* and *O. oaxacanus* it is perhaps derived from these taxa by ancestral hybridization. It is unlikely that the only two collections known are the result of recent hybridization

since neither putative parent has ever been collected in or near the region where Q. preecei occurs.

It is a pleasure to name this rare species for a rare individual, Dr. Sherman J. Preece of Bigfork, Montana, who, like the genus Oxylobus is a lover of high elevations and subalpine vegetation generally. He obtained his Ph.D. from Washington State University many years ago, having completed a doctoral study of the genus Zygadenus (Liliaceae) which was never published. He subsequently joined the faculty at the University of Montana where he served as Chairman, Department of Botany, for a lengthy period. I recently asked him, after his retirement from that institution, if he had ever been "eponymized." He answered no, with a wistful sigh. This rectifies such oversight, for he has given his life to the support of our discipline, botany and plant systematics. His care and concern for a generation of zealous biology students, both graduate and undergraduate, should not go unremembered.

I am grateful to Dr. Guy Nesom for the Latin diagnosis and to Dr. Alfonso Delgado (MEXU) for loan of pertinent material. This work was supported in part by N.S.F. Grant BSR 8402017.*

LITERATURE CITED

Turner, B.L. and K.M. Kerr. 1985. Revision of the genus Oxylobus (Asteraceae-Eupatorieae). *Pl. Syst. Evol.* 151:73-78.

*ERRATUM

Dr. James Rodman, N.S.F. Program Director for Systematics, has called to my attention that I have been negligent in not citing grant award number BSR 8402017 on the following papers, all of which were completed during the period 1985-88:

A summing up (of a symposium on Generic Concepts in the Compositae). *Taxon* 34:85-88. 1985.

A new species of Verbesina (Asteraceae) from gypsum outcrops in southern Nuevo Leon, Mexico. *Brittonia* 37:96-97. 1985.

Two new species of Senecio section Palmatinervii (Asteraceae) from north-eastern Mexico. *Brittonia* 37:117-120. 1985.

Revision of Verbesina sect. Pseudomontanoa (Asteraceae). *Pl. Syst. Evol.* 150:237-262. 1985.

Two new species of Eupatorium (Asteraceae) from northeastern Mexico. *Brittonia* 37:373-377. 1985.

(with K.M. Kerr). Revision of the genus Oxylobus (Asteraceae-Eupatorieae). *Pl. Syst. Evol.* 151:73-78. 1985.

(with S. Sundberg). Systematic study of Osbertia (Asteraceae-Astereae). *Pl. Syst. Evol.* 151:229-239. 1986.

(with M. Baker). Taxonomy of Flyriella (Asteraceae-Eupatorieae). *Sida* 11:300-317. 1986.

A new species of Coreopsis section Pseudoagarista (Asteraceae) from Mexico. *Brittonia* 38:168-170. 1986.

Taxonomy of Carminatia (Asteraceae, Eupatorieae). *Pl. Syst. Evol.* 160:169-179. 1986.

A new species of Axiniphyllum (Asteraceae: Heliantheae) from Durango, Mexico. *Madrono*. 34:165-167. 1987.

Two new species of Senecio section Palmatinervii (Asteraceae) from Eastern Mexico. *Brittonia* 40:81-84. 1988.

A new species of Ratibida (Asteraceae, Heliantheae) from Northern Coahuila, Mexico. *Sida* 13:35-37. 1988.

Two new species of Verbesina sect. Platypteris (Asteraceae) from Jalisco, Mexico. *Sida* 13:39-43. 1988.

The above action has been occasioned by the fact that the N.S.F. has issued Important Notice Number 96 to the effect that, from 1985 onwards, published papers must include the grant numbers concerned, if these are to be a part of the researcher's formal record. This was not the case before Important Notice Number 96 appeared. Since I was not aware of said Notice, I take this opportunity to place on formal record that all of the above-cited publications were, to some extent, supported by said grant. Thus, all of these should be incorporated into the body of any reports or proposals relating to the present author's work which might have been supported by the N.S.F.

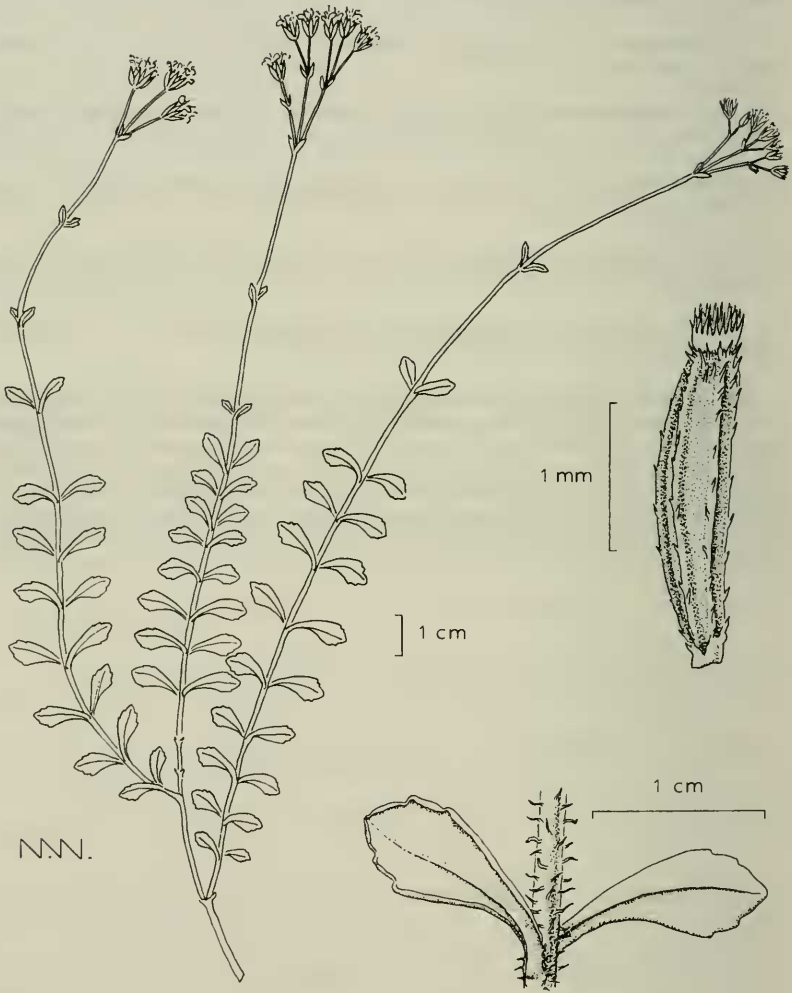


Fig. 1, *Oxylobus preecei*, from holotype.